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of Hongkong and the  
Far East  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12.  
per annum.

No. 16,907.

號三月七日一千九百零七年

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.

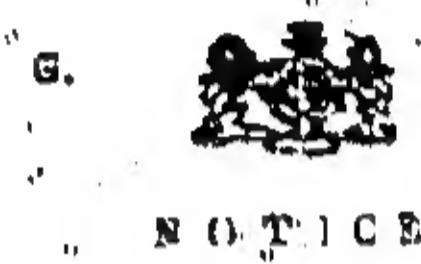
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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-ASIAN, or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce passport or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 4 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the C.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

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WEBS  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.

3.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.  
1.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Rail Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradores order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,  
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THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
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CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE  
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Hongkong, April 11, 1917.

BY APPOINTMENT.

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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give  
this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PINTS \$1.20 Per Dozen.

SPLITS 70 "

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.,  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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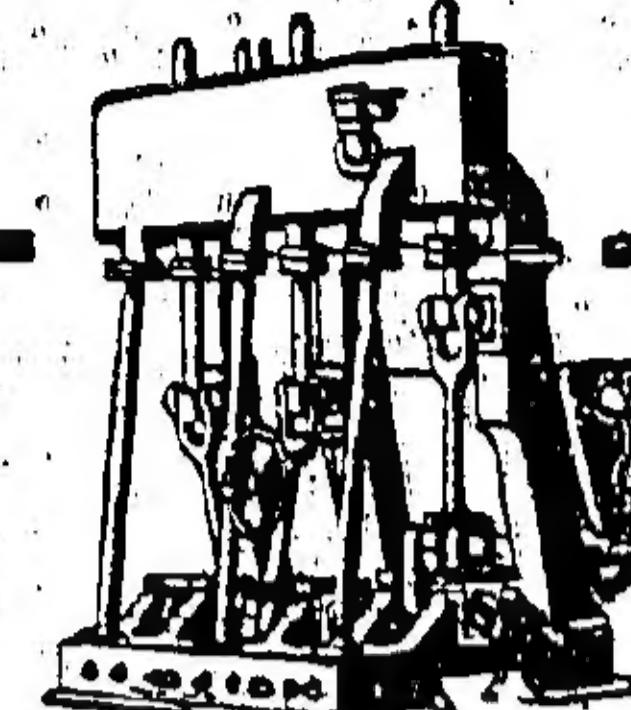
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FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
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of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 438.  
Shipyards: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 438.  
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

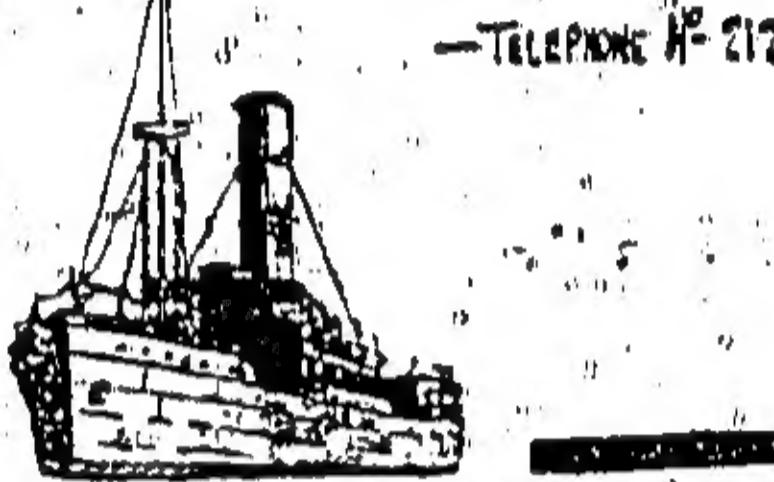
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-OF HONGKONG-152-

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"TAIKOO"

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## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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ADmirably situated at Victoria Gap

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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms, Roof Garden.

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P. O. PEISTER,

Manager.

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## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, July 22.

A French communiqué states:—  
There has been a very violent  
enemy bombardment with heavy  
shells on the Aisne front, from  
Cherizy spur, to the south of  
Carigny. It was most intense from  
Hartelise Farm as far as the east  
of Chonne.

The Germans at daybreak power-  
fully attacked this front with fresh  
troops brought up the previous  
evening.

They were constantly engaged by  
gunfire and proceeded homeward  
without dropping more bombs.

Our aeroplanes pursued the raiders  
out to sea, heavily engaging them,  
but the visibility was low and  
observation difficult.

Eight people were killed and 25  
injured, at Felixstowe and Harwich.

LATER.

Simultaneously our troops brill-  
iantly repelled a violent attack on  
the casemates of the California  
plateau.

The artillery duel continues with  
redoubled intensity over the whole  
region.

The enemy was very active during  
the night on both banks of the  
Meuse. The artillery duel was most  
lively in the regions of Avocourt,  
Bezonvilliers and the whole of the  
St. Mihiel sector.

The Germans attacked at two  
points to the north of Bezonvilliers.  
After a sharp fight, in which the  
enemy suffered serious losses, we  
completely drove him out of some  
elements in which he had gained a  
foothold.

Two enemy attempts to reach our  
trenches on the Heights of the Meuse  
near Bouchot Wood and Chevaliers  
Wood, failed. We took some pri-  
soners.

LATER.

There was an hour's air battle over  
Essex this morning.

Seven German aeroplanes appear-  
ed at 8.30, from the south-east,  
going westward. The British aero-  
planes compelled them to turn to  
the east. The rattle of machine  
guns and bursting shells was heard  
as the raiders came over.

Three British aeroplanes surrounded a  
German machine and drove it to  
the west. All four machines dis-  
appeared in the haze. Other British  
airmen chased the Germans to the  
east, at a great height, and soon all  
disappeared.

LATER.

PITLESS RECKLESSNESS OF LIFE.

A FRIGHTFUL HECATOMB.

PARIS, July 22.

A semi-official statement says that  
the battle at Chemin-des-Dames on  
July 20th was most desperate and  
most murderous. The German com-  
mand displayed the same pitiless  
recklessness of life as at Verdun.

Despite bad roads, we pressed on  
and reached the Brzezany-Turinopol  
Railway at several points, every-  
where defeating the newly brought  
up Russians.

There were desperate encounters  
with the Seventh Russian Army near  
Brzezany, they also yielding to the  
increasing pressure on their flanks.

Our prisoners and booty are large  
and we captured rich war stores at  
Jederni.

The Russians strongly attacked  
between Krivo and Storozhen, but  
they broke down.

Fresh fighting has broken out.

SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, July 22.

Mr. Churchill, Minister of Munitions, speaking at Dundee, briefly  
touched on his immense responsibility  
early in the war, and concluded  
by saying that this was no time for  
party politics, still less for personal  
feuds.

The comradeship and co-  
operation of all parties and classes  
was essential, when Great Britain  
was bearing the

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1917.

## INTIMATIONS

STEEL-SCREW STEAMER  
"KAIHO MARU".  
4188 TONS GROSS, BUILT 1914.

SALE of the Steamer—her Hull, Tackle,  
Apparatus, Furniture, Machinery,  
Boilers and everything connected therewith,  
as they may be at Pratas Reef off  
Hongkong.

## CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

(1) Tenders are invited for the above wreck. The wreck is sold as it lies, and no responsibility is taken by vendors for any damage or defect whatever that may now or may hereafter exist.

(2) Intending tenderers must deposit at Shanghai or Hongkong the sum of Mex. \$5,000 with Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., agents of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, who will issue deposit receipts.

(3) All tenders should reach the office of Messrs. the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Shanghai or Hongkong, not later than the 24th July, 1917, or the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, not later than the 25th July, 1917.

(4) Tenders will be opened at the office of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, at 3 p.m. 25th July, 1917. Buyers will not be admitted.

(5) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders, or to sell the wreck in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders, vendors reserve their right of acceptance or rejection.

(6) Should the company notify the acceptance of any tender, the sale is thereby concluded on the conditions set forth herein and such buyers deposit is appropriated as buying money and in part payment of purchase.

(7) The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to vendors not later than 25th July, 1917, in default of which the contract is considered cancelled and the bargain money is forfeited.

(8) On a tender being accepted, the delivery of the wreck is made, and, thereupon, it is at the risk and expense of the buyers.

(9) No interest will be allowed on tenderers' deposits, which will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers on or before the 25th July, 1917, and only in exchange for the original deposit receipt.

**THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,**  
LIMITED. Agents for  
THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
Shanghai or Hongkong, July 21, 1917.  
1917]

THE HONG-KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from JESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 25th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1046

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 25th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1047

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE EUSO-ASIA BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28TH JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALE,  
Manager.  
EUSO-ASIA BANK.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1040

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for  
an interesting post.  
Apply in own writing with copy of references and stating salary required.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1063

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF  
AND  
CORNED PORK.  
PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS  
FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 3.)

## SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## TREACHERY IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

## BATTLE LOST AS A RESULT.

## ADVISABILITY OF OBEDIENCE ORDERS DISCUSSED.

## STORIES OF TWO MUTINIOUS REGIMENTS.

LONDON, July 20.  
A Russian official message transmitted by wireless states:—

There is lively artillery activity in the direction of Vilna. The enemy persistently attacked twenty miles to the south of Brody. At first all the attacks were repulsed, but one regiment between Barsov and Manajov, left the trenches and voluntarily retired, with the result that the neighbouring units were forced to retreat also. This gave the enemy an opportunity to develop his successes.

Our failure was largely due to the influence of Extremists. Several detachments in being ordered to support their comrades held meetings and discussed the advisability of obeying orders. Some refused to obey and the efforts of the Commanders and Committees were fruitless.

The Austrians and Germans occupied a portion of the first line to the east of Brzezany, also at Bludniki and westward of Halicz. The enemy resumed the offensive on July 17 and captured a height southward of Novits. Our cavalry and infantry drove back the enemy and restored the position.

INTERESTING STORY OF ANOTHER UNWILLING REGIMENT.

A Russian communiqué says:—

Supplementary reports show that on the 17th inst., when the enemy seized the height south of Kaluzh, one of our regiments deserted. General Prince Gagarin, commanding in the district, seeing the critical situation thus created, immediately moved forward a battalion of the Uchimov regiment, which energetically attacked. Simultaneously General Gagarin threw into the attack on both flanks the Daghstani, Circassian and Kubanian regiments. The attackers bore with them the before-mentioned retiring Russian regiment. This changed the situation. The enemy fled in disorder and our former position was restored.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, July 20.  
A wireless German official message states:—

We advanced between the Sereth and Zolotopol through three strong zones of defence. The enemy suffered severely and retreated in disorder. We made prisoners of a few thousand. There is increased artillery activity at Jacobstadt, Dunaburg, Smorgon, on the Stockhol and between the Zolotopol and the Dnieper. We repelled the Russians near Novits.

LATER.

A German evening official message states: Between the Sereth and the Stryp we are closely pursuing the retreating enemy.

A RUSSIAN CROMWELL.

M. KERENSKY TO DEAL WITH GERMAN INTRIGUE.

LONDON, July 21.

Well-informed persons in London are not surprised at the changes in the Russian Government.

It is recognised that the recent Ministerial resignations rendered the position of Prince Lvoff very difficult.

It is believed that M. Kerensky's appointment as Prime Minister is a good step. He is described as a Russian Cromwell. It is sincerely hoped that he will be able to stop the isolated cause of unwillingness to fight at the front.

A STORMY CABINET MEETING.

PETROGRAD, July 21.

Prince Lvoff's resignation followed a stormy Cabinet meeting which lasted till dawn.

M. Kerensky, who had just returned from the front, criticised the handling of the recent situation by the Ministers and the Military Authorities, and declared that they should have used the fullest powers to suppress mutiny. He was about to dismiss the Commandant of Petrograd, but refrained on learning that the Ministers were wholly responsible.

M. Kerensky intends arresting all who are guilty of having relations with Germany. Already several notorious Maximalists have been arrested. The whereabouts of M. Lenin are unknown.

Mutinous regiments will be disbanded.

Further troops have arrived from the front.

The State Bank and other banks have re-opened.

## INTENSE ARTILLERY BATTLE.

PETROGRAD, July 21.  
Despatches indicate that an intense artillery battle is in progress on the Smorhon-Knowo sector where the Germans have massed hundreds of guns.

## ATTEMPT TO PROMOTE CIVIL WAR DEFINITELY FAILED.

PETROGRAD, July 21.

It is popularly believed that the attempt to promote civil war has definitely failed. All the newspapers are demanding a strict investigation into the causes of the disorders. The authors of the Maximalist plot and the Leninists have been disarmed and troops are proceeding to arrest the leaders.

There is no news of Lenin.

It is officially stated that order has been re-established.

## MR LLOYD GEORGE AND BELGIUM.

## HER DELIVERANCE SURELY COMING.

LONDON, July 21.

Speaking at the Belgian Independence Day feast at Queen's Hall, London, Mr. Lloyd George said that Belgium for three years had suffered humiliation, sorrow and anxiety, but at the end Belgium would be greater than ever. Her deliverance was surely coming. (Loud applause)

France and Great Britain, and Civilisation hold that when it does come it must be complete. (Cheers.)

## FURTHER ENEMY ATTACKS.

## EFFECTIVELY MET BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, July 21.

A French communiqué says:—

Enemy attacks or attempted attacks followed very violent bombardments at many points in the sectors of Hertebise, Cineonne and north of Bray-en-Jarnois, but the accurate fire and vigilance of our troops caused their plans to fail.

The enemy's attack was carried out with a strong force south-east of Cerny. They twice penetrated our advanced trench front for 250 metres. On each occasion a vigorous counter-attack completely drove them out.

We broke up with heavy losses powerful enemy concentrations for attack between Hertebise and Callfontaine Plateau.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 21.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We raided last night Greenland Hill, northwards of Roex. The garrison hurriedly withdrew on our approach.

We also successfully raided southward of La Bassée and southward of Armentières where German positions were entered on a wide front.

We repulsed raiders northward of Havincourt Wood and southward of Armentières.

A LAW UNTO HIMSELF.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.

The Kaiser has ordered that neutral ships shall be treated as enemy ships when they are totally or for the greater part owned by enemies or when they are chartered by an enemy Government or are sailing in the interests of enemy warfare.

The Kaiser says this is retaliation for the maritime regulations of the Allies.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE REICHSTAG.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.

The Reichstag adjourned until September 26.

## HEADACHE.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, digest, assimilate, sick headaches, biliousness, etc.

## PINK TEA.

The dainty little tea which is so gently as natural. Of chemists or postmen to general sale. From Dr. William Hunter, Co., 96, Grosvenor Road, London.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES  
SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & CO.  
OPTICAL & OPTICIAN,  
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TAKAHIMA, OGII, MUTAKE,  
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HOJO, NAMAZU, SAYO, KAKADA,  
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E. KATO,  
Moscow,  
No. 2, PRUDNAYA STREET,  
HONGKONG.

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to communicate direct with English

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in each class of goods. Besides being a  
complete commercial guide to London and its  
suburbs, the Directory contains lists of  
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with the goods they ship, and the Colonial  
and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES  
arranged under the Ports to which they sail,  
and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES  
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,  
in the principal provincial towns and  
industrial centres of the United Kingdom;

A copy of the current edition will be  
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Postage Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise  
their trade cards for £1, or larger adver-  
tisements from £2.

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WARE MERCHANTS.  
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Foundry Coke Imported. General Stores  
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General Auctioneers  
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"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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A. 1. Telegraphic Code;

Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned).

TUESDAY,  
the 24th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

As follows:-

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-plated Ware, etc.

A piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc. etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, Carpets (New and second hand), etc., etc.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.) Terms:- Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 18, 1917. 1917

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY and MONDAY,  
the 29th and 30th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m. each day, at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor),

THE WHOLE OF HER  
VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE,  
Comprising:-

Ladies Dress Materials in latest shades (all new stock, French make 44 inches wide), Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, a large assortment of French Flowers and Trimmings, &c., Cloth and Serge, Costumes in all colours, Golfing Shirts in Scotch Tweeds and Heather mixture, a large variety of Black Serge Coats (with new full basques), a fine assortment of French Ribbons in short lengths to suit purchasers, Black and Coloured Ribbon, Velvets, Ostrich Feathers and Pompons, Wings, Aigrettes, Quills and Ornaments, Veils, Tulle and Chiffons in all colours.

On view day of Sale.  
Terms:- Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1917

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned).

MONDAY,  
the 30th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 5, Stewart Terrace,

THE WHOLE OF THE  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
&c., &c.,  
therein contained.

Consisting of:-

HALL—Teakwood umbrella stand and hat rack, side table, &c.

DRAWING ROOM—A suite of upholstered furniture including Chesterfield sofa and arm-chairs with "cottonette" covers, teakwood curio cabinets bookcases, writing table and four-fold screen, and a number of good Japanese water colours, and a few pieces of blackwood.

DINING ROOM—Teakwood China cupboard, and side table, extension dining table and chairs, glass fire screen, pictures, also blue and gold dinner service, &c., &c.

BED ROOM—Teakwood double bed, white enameled twin beds, teakwood dressing table and marble-top washstands, teakwood wardrobes and chests of drawers, toilet sets, and bath room requisites.

Overhead ceiling and desk fans, electric fittings, "latest designs" a number of plants in pots and one BAROGRAPHE in first class condition.

On view from Wednesday, the 26th July at noon.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:- Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 20, 1917. 1917

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,  
the 31st July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).

A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, &c.,

As follows:-

Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcases made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Mechanic Floor, Brass Halls, Wooden Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Shelves, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.

On view from Saturday, 28th inst.

Terms:- Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1917

### RED BLOOD AND BIG MUSCLE.

The full-blooded man or woman usually has large muscles. Pale people are ordinarily thin; their muscles are small. Muscles are red, not only because they contain haemoglobin, the same substance that gives the red colour to the blood. And it is this haemoglobin that carries oxygen in the blood and stores it up in the muscles.

Well-oxygenated blood is necessary, if we would have strong muscles in fact, oxygen is the great supporter of life. When a set of muscles are active—for instance, those of the back when we lift something—their oxygen is used, and unless the blood is rich and red with oxygen bearing haemoglobin, those muscles ache.

If you are pale and your back aches, don't blame your kidneys. Try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills cause an increase of haemoglobin in the blood and so enable it to carry more oxygen.

There is renewed life—and ambition. Everywhere that the new blood goes it carries vigour, and this tonic rebuilding treatment is the one thing that most run down, debilitated people need.

So begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day: sold by all chemists, also at \$1.50, the bottle, \$8; for six by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Shaezhen Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

### AUCTIONS.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned).

FRIDAY,  
the 27th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDAY FURNITURE,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Removed to Sales Rooms for convenience of sale.)

1. Typewriter, Opera Glasses, Silver Watches, a few lots of Chinese Porcelain, &c., &c.

And  
A number of lots of Enamelled Cooking Utensils, Brass Ware and Porcelain Ornaments, &c., &c.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1917

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY and MONDAY,  
the 28th and 29th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m. each day, at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor),

THE WHOLE OF HER  
VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE,  
Comprising:-

Ladies Dress Materials in latest shades (all new stock, French make 44 inches wide), Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, a large assortment of French Flowers and Trimmings, &c., Cloth and Serge, Costumes in all colours, Golfing Shirts in Scotch Tweeds and Heather mixture, a large variety of Black Serge Coats (with new full basques), a fine assortment of French Ribbons in short lengths to suit purchasers, Black and Coloured Ribbon, Velvets, Ostrich Feathers and Pompons, Wings, Aigrettes, Quills and Ornaments, Veils, Tulle and Chiffons in all colours.

On view day of Sale.  
Terms:- Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1917

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned).

MONDAY,  
the 30th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 5, Nathan Road,

Kowloon (Top Flat),

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
&c., &c., &c.

therein contained.

Comprising:-

Teakwood Hall Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Cabinets, Tea Dining Room Furniture, Ice Chest, Bookcase, &c., Large Wardrobe, Bedstead, Dressing Table, Washstand, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils.

Electric Fittings, Singer Sewing Machine, Sunblinds, Palms in Pots &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of Sale.  
Terms:- Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1917

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,  
the 31st July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).

A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, &c.,

As follows:-

Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcases made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Mechanic Floor, Brass Halls, Wooden Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Shelves, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.

On view from Saturday, 28th inst.

Terms:- Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1917

### TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

### THE CAPTURED GERMAN SHIPS.

#### ALLEGED VIOLATION OF DUTCH WATERS.

#### HOLLAND CONFIDENT OF SATISFACTION.

THE HAGUE, July 20.  
The Government has called the attention of the British Government to the capture of German merchant ships affair on July 16 which is officially declared took place in Dutch territorial waters and expresses confidence that the British Government will give complete satisfaction for the occurrence, according to International Law.

BLUSTERING GERMAN STATEMENT.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.

In the Reichstag, Herr Kriegs of the Foreign Office announced that Germany had requested the Dutch Government to demand and obtain an apology and reparation for violation of Dutch frontier waters with an assurance against a recurrence; also the immediate restoration of the German ship and cargo seized by the British destroyers, compensation for those sunk and damaged, and compensation for the wounded German seamen and for the families of the killed.

Herr Kriegs added that the Dutch Government had already before this intimated its intention to demand satisfaction of Great Britain and had also promised that the Dutch fleet would do its utmost to prevent a repetition. The Dutch Government, subsequently replying to Germany's demand, said that it had already sent a sharp note to Britain.

Herr Kriegs concluded that Germany was convinced that Holland would emphatically demand full awards for the outrage.

BRITISH COMMENT ON GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

LONDON, July 21.  
Mr. Lloyd George replies to Dr. Michaelis to-day.

GERMAN PEACE RESOLUTION.

THE DISCUSSION IN THE REICHSTAG.

LONDON, July 20.

In the Reichstag the Left and Centre loudly applauded the result of the peace resolution.

Herr Fehrenbach, of the Centre, in moving it, declared that if the enemy refused the outstretched hand, the Germans would show the world that they were unconquerable.

Herr Scheiderman said that the majority of the Socialists were opposed to socialism as it was doing more harm than good.

If the enemy refused the peace offer, the Germans would continue to fight. He declared that Prussian electoral reform must come this autumn.

Herr von Payer, the leader of the South German People's Party, said that the resolution was not a peace offer but a well-thought-out declaration, to which General von Hindenburg also subscribed. "The introduction of the parliamentary system for the Empire must be most seriously considered."

Count Westarp, Conservative, regretted the resolution, which he said, did not conduce to the strengthening of the Army or the nation's will to war. Peace would only be obtained on the battlefield.

BRITISH SUPREMACY IN THE AIR.

ESTABLISHED IN HARDEST FIGHTING OF THE WAR.

LONDON, July 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at Head-quarters reports that the past week has been marked by the hardest and the most continued aerial fighting of the war, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. Our aeroplanes brought down 42 enemy machines and our guns shot down three while 43 were put out of control. Our losses were 31 and the disproportion represents the average measure of our supremacy. The most notable feature has been the size of the enemy formations. Our airmen encountered groups of from 30 to 40 machines, but when these large formations were attacked they invariably lost tactical cohesion.

THE FINNISH DIET.

HELINGFORS, July 20.

The first sitting of the autonomous Finnish Diet asked the present Administration to retain office pending reorganisation.

SIR E. GEDDES A CANDIDATE FOR CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, July 21.

Sir Eric Geddes has been adopted as Unionist candidate for Cambridge.

WHY MR. KENNEDY JONES RESIGNED.

LONDON, July 21.

Mr. Kennedy Jones explains that he resigned because his special Food Economy Campaign will not go on now that the harvest is in.

OUR HUGE WAR BILL.

LONDON, July 20.



A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements  
HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY  
LIMITED.  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 9 per cent for the year ending 31st December 1917 has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY the 14th day of August 1917, an will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 9/8 per dollar. By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1924

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,  
FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE  
AND MOUL.

THE Steamship "JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their destination into the hazardous and/or extra-  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant, will be subject to repute.

No marine insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1924

G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Viscultural Store Officer, to sell by Public Auction

F R I D A Y,  
the 27th July, 1917,  
at 10.30 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice  
House Street—  
Thirty-three Cases CHOCOLATE  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGE,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 22, 1917. 1923

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Curtains, Pictures, etc. at Messrs.  
Hughes and Hough.  
4.15 p.m.—Sanitary Board Meeting.  
Last day for tendering for wrecked  
a.s. Kaiho Maru.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 26.—  
Land Investment Co.'s Dividend due.  
West Point Building Co.'s Dividend due.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc. at  
508 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TUESDAY, July 26.—  
Anniversary of the Accession of King  
Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1900).  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc. at  
508 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TUESDAY, July 26.—  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Showcases,  
Office Fittings, etc. at Madame  
Gao, Alexander Buildings.  
Noon—Auction of "Lashby," 1st  
The Peak, at Mr. Geo. P. Lamont's  
Sales Room.

FRIDAY, August 3.—  
11 p.m.—Full Moon.

SATURDAY, August 4.—  
Anniversary of Declaration of War  
between Great Britain and Germany  
(1914).

MONDAY, August 6.—  
General Holiday.

ultimate defeat of Germany. The more one ponders upon the German Chancellor's speech, the stronger is one impelled to regard the speech as pure bluff. Present events on the Russian front will, of course, strengthen popular confidence in Germany in the attitude of invincibility taken up by the Chancellor. The latest news from both Russian and German sources, however, indicates that the present position on the Russian front may yet be retrieved. It is likely in any event to become increasingly embarrassing for Germany and to that extent will help the Allies on the West front, where we have the assurances of our own military authorities that nothing can save the enemy from complete defeat. The Allies have learnt what is needed to ensure this result and they are making preparations accordingly for the great offensive which for months past we have been led to expect will take place this autumn. Not until Germany is beaten in the field on a far greater scale than has been the case so far will there be secured in Germany such a change in public opinion as will bring peace in sight.

**THE MAGISTRACY.**  
ALLEGED GAMBLING.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, this morning, a coolie was charged with gambling. The accused said that he was standing near a gateway where some men were sitting down. A Chinese constable came along and the men ran away, and he was arrested. He did not see the men gambling and he took no part. The Lukong who arrested accused said that the accused was among the men. He picked up \$2.92 and some cards from the ground. The accused attempted to escape with the other men. Mr. Dyer Ball said that it was one man's word against another and he would give the accused the benefit of the doubt. Accused was accordingly discharged.

**SILVER DOLLARS AND CONNUBIAL BLISS.**

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with endeavouring to export 100 silver dollars.

The defendant stated that the money represented the dowry money for his marriage. He was taking it to his country.

Mr. Gardener, for the defence, stated that there was some superstition about this, as silver dollars as a dowry were regarded as being an omen of good and propitious results of connubial bliss.

Mr. Dyer Ball said that he did not think the defendant knew much about the matter of exporting silver dollars. He fined the defendant \$20 but did not make an order for the confiscation of the \$100.

**CONVICTION RE-AFFIRMED.**

The case in which a Chinese was fined \$2,000 or in lieu six months' imprisonment with hard labour, for attempting to export opium in a bedstead, was reopened this morning on the application of Mr. Leo D'Almada.

Evidence was given by Inspector Wildes after which His Worship (Mr. Wood) reaffirmed the previous conviction, imposing the same fine and alternative imprisonment.

**OPIUM POSSESSION.**

There were quite a number of opium possession cases before Mr. Wood this morning, but as the Government Analyst's certificate had not been received, the cases were adjourned until to-morrow.

**ALLEGED ROBBERY OF A FOKI.**

**A DRUGGED CIGARETTE.**

A report was made to the Police this morning by an accountant of Bonham Strand, that he gave his Foki bills to collect from various shops of a sum amounting to \$360.

The Foki collected the money and stated that he was met by a man who took him to an eating house in Queen's Road Central. Afterwards they proceeded to the Public Gardens and upon entering the Gardens the man gave him a cigarette, which the Foki smoked after which he became unconscious. The Foki stated that he was taken to an English Hospital by another man and upon regaining consciousness he found that the money he had collected had gone.

**THE LOSSES AT MESSINES.**

The "Matin" correspondent with the British Headquarters states that at Wytschaete the British casualties were 1,000, while the German losses were 30,000 to 40,000. He adds that the light batteries of single British division fired 170,000 shells while the heavy batteries fired 80,000 in one sector alone.

The correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" on the British front states that the German commanders throughout knew that defeat was certain at Messines and their chief preoccupation was to save the guns without hurting the infantry. The latter were forced to the end, and the generals actually arranged a comedy of false signals for the assault to which there was no response, the guns really being hurried to the rear. This explains why it was necessary to separate the prisoners in cages. One exasperated Teuton tried to catch another by the throat, each accusing the other of the worst treachery.

**TWO YEARS IN DARK SAWS.**

Mr. Philip Gibbs, in his message from the front, states that he looked down into the gut of hell, whence many sons of earth were hurled skywards with a rush of gas and flame, which were accompanied by a monstrous roar. Corresponding with an Australian engineer officer, who was contemplatively smoking his pipe, he said: "It is good to be in the fresh air again." The officer explained that he had been working underground for nearly two years in dark saws under the German lines. Sometimes the men broke into the German saws and clawed at each other's throats in the tunnels, beating each other to death with picks and shovels. Sometimes men were blown to bits by explosions, and it was a race for time in the blowing up of the charges. No more underground work for me after the war, said the Australian. "I have had enough of it."

**DEATH OF CAPTAIN W. S. WYLES.**

Telegraphic news has reached Hongkong of the death of Captain W. S. Wyles, commander skipper in the Chinese Customs service.

Originally a Captain in a B. & S. steamer running between Shanghai and Tientsin, in 1887 he was appointed by the late Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, to the Command of the Revenue Cruiser "Chuen Tiao" then building at home. He brought this ship to China and remained in command of her for a number of years, attached to the Kowloon Customs. He was later transferred to the command of the R.C. Ping Ching (Shanghai Customs).

Capt. Wyles was well-known on the China Coast.

**THE COLONY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FRENCH RELIEF FUNDS.**

M. Beau, the Consul for France, informs us that he has received from M. Ribot, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the French Cabinet, the following telegram:

"Consul Francais, Hongkong.

"Preiere transmettre vifs remerciements de la Republique a generoux donneurs de la souscription envoyee par votre lettre du 31 Mai."

Signed: RIBOT.

The Consul asks us to publish this telegram as an acknowledgment of the splendid contribution of the Hongkong Colony to the French relief fund for homeless populations in Northern France.

**CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.**

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and druggists.

**BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.**

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and

Diarrhoea Remedy has no glistening heading to attract the eye. An simple statement that it cures bowel complaints is all that is necessary for its value. It has been used for forty years and is just as effective now as it ever was. For sale by all Chemists and druggists.

**OUR AMERICAN HOME.**  
THE PROGRESS OF A DOMESTIC ENTENTE.

"[At All] IN THE LONDON "DAILY CHRONICLE."

It has taken a world's war to do it, but it is done.

As just the Englishwoman is Americanised, in the very best sense, she is realising that her great-grandmother was simply a slave-driver living in unhealthy conditions with a deaf ear and a closed eye to labour-saving. Years ago the slaves freed themselves, and the Englishwoman was left, surrounded by freed servants and few labour-saving appliances.

The more advanced Englishwoman got what appliances there were, but her freed servants, with the blood of their great-grandmothers in them, refused to use them, and the position became tense.

In the States, it was rumoured, there were all kinds of wonderful apparatus, yes, yes; but Mary wouldn't even use a carpet-sweeper. After many years Mary did use a carpet-sweeper, and liked it, but then came horrid gossip about an electric cleaner. That was simply silly to think of, and probably both expensive and dangerous, so the cleaner was not pursued, and some of the most wonderful labour-savers in the world took years to push their way into even a limited market here.

**TALENT OF LABOURERS.**

When we came back from a summer in America before the war I was full of tales of labour-savers. Seven women friends lunched with me shortly after, and I talked eagerly of mops and pails of boiling water for kitchen doors, in lieu of our usual back-breaking arrangements, of a window polisher on a stick with a swivel,

"People should distinguish the difference between Chang Huan as a rebel in his monarchical activities and others as rebels for their activities in destroying the Republic. We should not forget the revolt of Ni Shih-chung and should not ignore the Tsan faction that participated in the headquarters of the rebel general staff at Tientsin."

"Everyone knows that since Tsan's success as Premier of the Republic he allied himself with many questionable characters. The Hsichow Conference, the Nanking Conference, then the Penghu Conference and finally the Military Conference at Peking were all promoted by Tsan. As soon as Chang entered Peking, Tsan and Liang Chi-chao took advantage of the situation and began their campaign against Chang and Li Ching-hai.

"Tsan Chi-ju effected the dissolution of the Peiping faction and will do anything except to promote the interests of the people. During the years that he acted as Premier, he sought to destroy the Constitution and deserve Parliament. He should be ranked as the first cause of the whole crisis."

"People should distinguish the difference between Chang Huan as a rebel in his monarchical activities and others as rebels for their activities in destroying the Republic. We should not forget the revolt of Ni Shih-chung and should not ignore the Tsan faction that participated in the headquarters of the rebel general staff at Tientsin."

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## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS  
LONDON AND BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT  
SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID  
AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT  
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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to  
Europe for two years, or intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and  
through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For FREIGHT, HAND BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING  
etc. apply to—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS  
FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA  
TRANS PACIFIC.  
MANILA MARU..... Leaving August.

MANILA MARU..... Leaving August.

CHICAGO MARU..... Leaving August.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via  
Swatow and Amoy.

KALU MARU..... Sunday, 29th July at Noon.

SOSHU MARU..... Thursday, 2nd Aug. at 10 a.m.

AMAKUSA MARU..... Sunday, 6th Aug. at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,  
near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone  
No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed  
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,  
Dobson and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,  
calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,  
Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers  
take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan  
and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS  
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE  
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAFFIJ "NEDERLAND")."ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE  
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAFFIJ "ROTTERDAMCHE LLOYD").

Joint Service  
between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and  
HONOLULU.

STEAMERS  
REFINBRANDT..... SAILS  
GOENTOER..... 29th July.  
RINDJANI..... 1st August.  
VONDEL..... 15th August.  
KONINK DER NEDERLANDEN..... 26th September.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second  
class cabin passengers.  
For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
AGENTS.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS. For BOSTON & NEW YORK, via  
PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

A steamer Shortly —

For freight and further particulars apply to

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Batavia, Samarang and Surabaya.

Sails on or about

For sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIKONG	July 24, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	July 24, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	July 26, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	July 29, Daylight.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon  
accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILED AND CARGO. Excellent  
Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.  
Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking  
Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at  
Wooing.

For freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTIN	CHIENSHING	WED'DAY, July 25, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	THURSDAY, July 26, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	SATURDAY, July 28, at Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 p.m.

LOONGSANG—SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 p.m.  
GALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling  
at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently  
calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with  
electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton  
and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,  
and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via  
Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with  
good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIKHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,  
calling at Hoihow when indication offers.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by  
steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuchat, Jesselton, Labuan,  
Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between  
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers  
leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at  
destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.,

Tel. No. 215. General Managers.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons  
ANOY MARU..... 18,500  
KYO MARU..... 17,500  
SEIYO MARU..... 14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.  
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Steamers having good  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms  
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS CAPTAIN LEAVING  
TAITAN..... Capt. A. E. Hodges..... FRIDAY, 27th July at 12 Noon.  
HAIKHONG..... Capt. J. W. Evans..... TUESDAY, 31st July at 12 Noon.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier);

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNERS

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
AND MANILA.

THE Steamship

"SIBERIA MARU".

The above named Steamer having  
arrived. Commissions of Cargo are hereby  
notified to send in their Bills of Lading  
for counter-signature and to take immediate  
delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MON-  
DAY, 23rd July at 5 p.m. will be  
landed at Consignee's risk and expense,  
and delivery made when taken from the  
Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all  
Cargo remaining undelivered on FRI-  
DAY, 27th July, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be  
affected.

No Claims will be recognised after the  
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.  
All chafed and damaged Cargo will  
be landed into the Company's Godown,  
where they will be examined on 30th  
July at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed  
after the 10th August, 1917.

T. DAIGO,  
Agent.

Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1917.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESSEL THE SHIPS OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,

AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916.  
£23,970,347.

I.—Authorised Capital £10,000,000.

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.

II.—Fire Funds £,537,047.

III.—Life & Annuity Funds 17,867,550.

Shipping Fund Account £123,230.

£23,970,347.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,521,454.

" Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,883.

Revenue Marine Department £37,239.

Other Receipts £7

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## SHIPPING

**P. & O. S. N. CO.**  
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO  
**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**  
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
**STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.**

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles 1917, n	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in  
Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passenger may travel by Railways in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS** (Non-Transhipment)  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'Pore about	Leave Marseilles if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival hereafter which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to:

**E. V. D. PARR,**  
Superintendent.

<b>CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.</b>	
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.	
<b>S. S. CHINA</b>	
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.	
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th, - FRIDAY, NOV. 16th.	
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.	
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Building, Ice House Street.	

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From COLOMBO

## EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

**THE BANK LINE LIMITED**

Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE.  
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS, SHIPPERS ARE  
REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option.  
Subject to changes without notice.

**THE BANK LINE LTD.**  
Or to Messrs. Chaytor, General Agents.

ALARMING VITAL  
STATISTIC.

## ARE THE SCOTTISH DYING OUT?

The Registrar-General has provided statistics which have suggested to some pessimistic writers the idea, that the people of Scotland are dying out, and that one result of the war will be a marked decrease in the population, says a recent home paper. The birth rate in 1915 was the lowest on record, and the marriage rate the highest since 1855, while the death rate was exceptionally high, next to that of the years 1875, 1891, 1893 and 1900.

It is not possible to explain these facts fully, as the circumstances are wholly exceptional. The high marriage rate is probably explained by the fact that many young men married before entering military service, so that their wives might be able to draw their full army pay. But there is no such explanation of the low birth rate or the high death rate. The former is perhaps attributable to the fact that for some years back many of the young men of the country have been emigrating to British overseas dominions, and it's latter to the other fact that are now in Scotland more old people and people physically unfit usually. The young and strong have been sifted out for military service, and it is only natural, therefore, that the percentage of mortality among those left should be higher than the normal.

## ARE THE REAL SCOTS DYING OUT?

But all students of social questions now admit that the falling birth rate is one of the problems which will have to be faced in the near future. Apart altogether from the serious losses of men in the war, the vital statistics of the country are a matter of serious national concern. Those for 1915 were easily the worst, in the history of England, and the Edinburgh birth rate was the lowest ever recorded in any city anywhere. The fact is, that the war has emphasized enormously a process which has been going on for many years back, the process of draining the country by emigration of a very large proportion of its best blood. The stock seemed to be inexhaustible, and as the prospects abroad always seemed better than those at home, the flow of young manhood and womanhood across the Atlantic, and to a small extent to Australia, and New Zealand, was continuous. So far as the war itself is concerned, the country has not lost much, by this, as we many thousands of the Scots who emigrated, or their descendants, are now fighting for their country. But the withdrawal of so many young men for military service from the already depleted ranks of the population at home has brought the matter prominently to the front, and raised in a very pointed form the question: Is the Scottish stock in the old country really dying out?

## MANY DESTITUTE OLD JOBS.

When the war is over this question will have to be answered, and definite steps will have to be taken to prevent the answer from being in the affirmative. For two things will then be certain. First, more men will be required for the industries of the country, and particularly for its agriculture, and, second, there will be a greater inclination than ever of the part of the more adventurous and more enterprising of the population to go to other lands.

The war has broadened enormously the outlook even of those who are not taking an active part in it, while it is already well understood that many of those who left their workshops and their farms and their office desks to take their part in the European fighting will never again settle down to their old jobs. They have "seen red" in more ways than one. They have realized that there is a very large world outside of Scotland and they will wish to see more of that world, and especially those parts of it which are within the English-speaking areas.

At present all emigration is banned, but it is not conceivable that this ban can be maintained after peace is declared, so that the problem for the authorities will be how to make the country sufficiently attractive to retain the largest possible number of its men. Otherwise the population must continue to decrease and one result of the war will be the further scattering of the Scottish stock all over the world, and the further impoverishment of the country from which that stock originally sprang.

What can the government do? In searching for a reply we first turn naturally to the land. It is urged that a comprehensive and radically new system of land law reform should be inaugurated. It is not enough, say those who favour this plan, to have a land court empowered to reduce rents and settle petty disputes between landlords and tenants. There must be a big, definite scheme for the redistribution of the land among the people, and for the encouragement of people who are willing to settle on the land. No matter though the State has to buy out the landlords, this must be done most improve country life.

There must also be schemes for assisting those on the land to work the land, to market their crops and to live as comfortably as they could live in the large cities. Further, there must be a determined attempt to brighten up country life, to bring it in touch with the life of the cities by means of railway extensions, motor services, improved mail coaches, local institutes of all kinds and the distribution of books, magazines and newspapers. The farms should be made profitable and attractive to those who operate them and farm services, such as

trade, should be lifted up to a higher status than it has ever occupied in the past, and made one of the recognized industrial employments of the country. All this makes up a very ambitious programme, but one that is by no means outside the range of possibility.

Large towns and the country districts have one problem, in common—that of housing. There is a great scarcity of working class dwellings. Practically no houses are being built, and rents are higher than they have ever been. In the large towns fairly decent accommodations can still be had, but in the small villages and in the open country many of the houses which pass by the name of homes are very poor indeed.

This is especially the case at the farms, where the servants are frequently housed in buildings which the medical and sanitary officers of the large cities would at once condemn as unfit for human habitation. The sheer discomfort and unattractiveness of the average farm servant's house has had a great deal to do with emigration in the past.

## BETTER WAGES ARE NEEDED.

There is also the question of wages. It is not expected that the present high rate of wages can be maintained after the war is over, but it is not at all likely that the working men will allow rates to fall to their pre-war level. If this is proposed there will be very serious labour troubles.

At present large sums of money are being made all over the Scottish industrial areas, and in spite of the high cost of living the standard of comfort and even of luxury is far higher than it was. Working men and their wives and families will not go back to pre-war conditions. They will emigrate first, or if they do not emigrate they will all go on strike. Capitalists and employers of labour realize the fact that their productions will cost more than they did, and that to this extent they will be handicapped in competing with the rest of the world. But if they wish the people to remain in the country they will have to recognize that higher wages are necessary.

There is, finally, the cost of living. This will have to be reduced considerably from its present standard. Practically everything now cost costs double what it did before the war, and there is a very shrewd suspicion that attempts will be made to maintain the high prices after the war is over, and that thus the public will be "exploited." All these things will have to be taken into consideration if the population of the country is to be maintained—not to speak of increased—and if the falling birth rate is to be counteracted.

## THE RECTOR AND HIS FLOCKS.

## NEGLECTED ONE FOR THE OTHER.

"He has been seen to walk with his sheep through the village on Sunday evening on their way to the station to go to London, whither he follows after service, to market them on Monday morning."

This was one of several statements which were quoted in the High Court on June 5th against the Rev. William Rice, the white-haired rector of Symondsbury, who appealed against an order by the Bishop of Oxford forbidding him to perform ecclesiastical duties in the parish; and appointing a curate.

It was the first appeal under the Ecclesiastical Act of 1890, and the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, with Mr. Justice Coleridge as colleague.

Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., who appeared for Mr. Rice, read the report of a commission which was appointed by the Bishop of Oxford to hold a local inquiry, consisting of the Bishop of Buckingham and six other persons. It stated that the population of the parish was 824 and that there were about 200 living in the neighbourhood of the church. The rector was induced in 1891. Other points in the report were as follows:

The congregations dwindled to an average of fifteen to twenty at Sunday morning service, including choir.

No candidate had been presented for confirmation for many years.

There was no systematic visitation either of the side or of the whole of the parish. There was no refusal to visit when sent for.

The church lost the hold it formerly had on the people, and the rector no longer retained any influence over his flock.

## THE CLERGY.

"We attribute this deplorable result," added the report, "to two causes. The rector, who is no doubt a keen agriculturist, has subordinated his duties as a parish priest to his interests as a land-

owner, landlord and tenant. There must be a big, definite scheme for the redistribution of the land among the people, and for the encouragement of people who are willing to settle on the land. No matter though the State has to buy out the landlords, this must be done most improve country life.

There must also be schemes for assisting those on the land to work the land, to market their crops and to live as comfortably as they could live in the large cities. Further, there must be a determined attempt to brighten up country life, to bring it in touch with the life of the cities by means of railway extensions, motor services, improved mail coaches, local institutes of all kinds and the distribution of books, magazines and newspapers. The farms should be made profitable and attractive to those who operate them and farm services, such as

trades, should be lifted up to a higher status than it has ever occupied in the past.

## LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your administrative powers are decreasing.

WATERCURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

## OF ALCOHOLISTS.

Price \$1.25 and \$2.50

owner and a farmer. It was stated that he had as many as 300 sheep and thirty-three beasts. In consequence of Mr. Rice's pre-occupation with these secular matters his ministrations in church have frequently been performed in a perfunctory manner.

"Wise ones described the prayers as gabbled through so haphazardly and indistinctly that it was difficult or impossible for the congregation to join in the worship. Similar defects were betrayed in Mr. Rice's preaching. Though some persons stated that they heard good sermons from him, it is evident that his discourses were at times incoherent, having no connection with the text, and rarely containing any references to Church doctrine.

Second, Mr. Rice does not keep at peace with his neighbours. He is continually in dispute with some one or other of them about petty matters, such as land boundaries or rights of way. In the course of these disputes he has been known to attack persons in very impudent language and with many alarming gestures.

"Mr. Rice has also been in frequent trouble with the local authorities and police on minor charges which resulted in his being twice brought before the magistrates and fined."

Mr. Rice gave evidence. He denied the charges against him.

The hearing was adjourned.

## SHIPPING

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Salings from Hongkong at noon.

WEDNESDAY, August 15th.

WEDNESDAY Sept. 12th.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th.

These steamers have the

